

4-22-1971

The Wellesley News (04-22-1971)

Wellesley College

Follow this and additional works at: <http://repository.wellesley.edu/wcnews>

Recommended Citation

Wellesley College, "The Wellesley News (04-22-1971)" (1971). *The Wellesley News (1949-)*. Book 150.
<http://repository.wellesley.edu/wcnews/150>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives at Wellesley College Digital Scholarship and Archive. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Wellesley News (1949-) by an authorized administrator of Wellesley College Digital Scholarship and Archive. For more information, please contact ir@wellesley.edu.

Wellesley News

Vol. LXIV, No. 22

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY, MASS.

Thursday, April 22, 1971

Senate Adds Buses, Sets SOFC Policies

By Mary Ruth Koehler '72

Slightly modified Finance Committee policies and Senate bus proposals passed through Senate Monday night following lengthy consideration. Senate voted to add Senate buses on Monday and Thursday nights leaving from Kresge (11:50 p.m.) and Harvard Square (midnight). Some modifications of the legislation were made based on the results of the student poll taken last week.

On the bus schedule, questionnaire results showed that 63 percent of those answering, used the buses with varying frequency. The 37 percent not using the buses listed as primary reasons no need or scheduling problems, with cost as less important.

Equals More Buses

With extra funds from second semester budgeting, Senate was able to add buses on Monday and Thursday nights until classes end.

Senate passed the proposed bus schedule for next year, with the deletion of the 2 p.m. buses from Wellesley Saturday and Sunday. Janice Miranov '73, presenting the bus proposals, emphasized that the Senate buses are designed to be a service to students. Because they benefit probably more students than any other activity, they must be given top priority. This is especially important, Janice stated, in view of the impossibility of the increase in activity fees in the fall.

Set for Security

The bus schedule was passed with the stipulation that it be reviewed in December, and not modified before that date except in dire financial emergency. Janice emphasized that a set schedule and publicity of the schedule, perhaps on printed cards, would help fill the buses, decreasing monetary loss.

A suggestion that the midnight bus

on weekends be opened to carry people back in to Harvard Square was accepted for investigation. Other suggestions including one that Wellesley might purchase a bus were rejected as being uneconomical.

Investigation

The policies established for the Student Organization Fund Committee primarily clarified and formalized existing policies. All monetary matters will be routed through the Finance Committee, with Senate having final jurisdiction. All investigation would be done by the Finance Committee.

Budgeting for each organization would be more carefully regulated, explained Adele Hayutin '73, past bursar. A slip explaining what each check was spent for would be included with and check when sent to be countersigned. This procedure would enable the Finance Committee to see the SOFC funds were spent as allocated, encouraging wiser spending, Adele continued. Adele emphasized that an organization can reallocate within their grant if they notify the Finance Committee.

To Save, Not Hoard

The SOFC policies will now include allowing organizations to keep funds left over at the end of the year, if the organization can justify projected use of the excess funds. If the organization does not intend to have a corresponding decrease in their budget request for the following year, it must also be justified.

Results of the poll on raising the student activities fee showed that 65 percent were in favor of the increase, 29 percent were not, and 6 percent said it would not affect them. In any case, the fee increase cannot go into effect next fall, since fee information has already gone out to incoming freshmen.



photo by Sally Steinhart '72

Women marched from Copley to the Commons last Saturday on Women's Liberation Day.

Feminism Is Alive And Well, And Demonstrating In Hub

By Dorothy E. Curran '74

Women marching in Saturday's Women's Liberation Day procession from Copley to the Commons proved that *Feminism is alive and living in Boston* as one slinger aptly attested. Several hundred women, commonly aged 18 through mid-20's, bore signs and multi-colored balloons with feminist slogans printed on them, clutched sheafs of pro-fem slingers, and chanted spiritedly to their Boylston St. audience. Favored verbalizations

included "out of Filene's and into the streets," "no more money for Vietnam; free abortion on demand," and "women must decide our fate: not the church; not the state."

The newborn New England Women's Coalition organized the demonstration, which dazzled with efficiency throughout. Chant directors with battery-powered bullhorns led slogan-shouting and kept marchers within the officially allotted center lanes of the street. Speakers at the Commons' handstand assembly featured Florence Luscomb, 84-year-old veteran of female civil rights work; Maryanne Weathers, black Third World foundress and member of the Free Angela Committee; and Florynce Kennedy, a black New York lawyer who authored the state's abortion law.

Shades of Susan B.

Florence Luscomb's brief message

to the assemblage served as an historical perspective on today's feminism. Opening with a quotation from Rousseau on the duties of women toward men, "to please us, to be useful to us, (etc.)..." she recounted the general change in attitude that five generations of women have evolved. "We are the inheritors of those pioneer women..." she said, referring to the followers of Susan B. Anthony who participated in the Seneca Falls, N.Y. female rights convention in 1848.

Her own first feminist experience came when, in 1892 at age five, she accompanied her delegate-mother to a North American Women's Suffrage Association convention. There she heard Susan B. herself speak. Speaking of the times prior to American women's achievement of suffrage Luscomb noted that only

(Continued on page 3)

ACTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE From Nelson J. Darling, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees

I should like to inform each of you about the action taken by the Board of Trustees on the Report of the Commission on the Future of the College.

The members of the Board received the Report in mid-March. It was discussed initially by the Executive Committee at its regular monthly meeting, and the full Board began deliberations on the Report at a special meeting held on March 22. These discussions were continued throughout the two-day period of the Board's regular meetings on April 14 and 15. These sessions included an occasion for the Board to discuss the Report with interested students and faculty.

During these discussions the Board voted unanimously to affirm as general college policy the basic commitments outlined in the Report of the Commission. These are the commitments to

- excellent quality in the College's liberal arts program,
- emphasis upon the education of women,
- flexibility and innovation in the curriculum,
- diversity in the cultural experiences and perspectives represented in the college community and in the curriculum, and
- educational programs which include male students on campus

The Board then took the following action on specific recommendations contained in the Report:

It voted to refer the recommendations in Sections I through IV of the Commission Report on the educational program, the education of women, minorities, and counseling, to the groups within the College who have been delegated authority by the Trustees to establish policy in the areas concerned. The President was asked to report regularly to the Board on action taken on these sections of the Report by members of the College community — students, faculty members, and administrators — serving on these groups.

After a lengthy and very thoughtful series of discussions about the appropriate role for the College in American higher education, the Board voted unanimously to reaffirm the primary commitment of Wellesley College to the education of women and to indicate the Board's support for exchange programs which would bring male students to the campus.

A motion to approve the recommendation of the Commission that degrees be granted to men was defeated.

Finally, the Board requested the administration, with the assistance of the Commission, to give further consideration to the proposals concerning the size of the College and the dimensions of the exchange programs with M.I.T., Dartmouth, and under the Twelve College arrangement, and to present specific recommendations on these topics for consideration at the June meeting of the Board.

COEDUCATION POLL

The trustees may think they have decided our fate, but News refuses to be coerced. Please fill out the following poll and deposit it in the "Coeducation Poll" box at your bell desk by noon on Mon., April 26.

- Would you like to see Wellesley become a coeducational institution awarding degrees to men?
____ Yes ____ No
- If you favor awarding degrees to men, do you think male students should be accepted in the freshman class or initially as transfers?
as freshmen as transfers
- What would you consider a desirable proportion of men on campus?
____ 50 per cent ____ per cent
- If you are an upperclassman, has your opinion on coeducation changed since you filled out the Commission's questionnaire last year? (If you are a freshman, has your opinion changed since you arrived at Wellesley?)
____ Yes ____ No

Noeducation

The presence of a body of well-instructed men, who have not to labor for their daily bread, is important to a degree which cannot be overestimated.

Charles Darwin

We cannot learn men from books.

Benjamin Disraeli

Don't let is be forgot, that there was an indication, for one brief shining moment, to achieve coeducation. Less lyrically, the Board of Trustees has defeated the Commission's recommendation that degrees be granted to men.

Wellesley News originally backed the final section of the Commission report because we felt it was a first step in the direction of coeducation. Now that first step has been retracted. What we recognize as a realistic beginning, now leads nowhere. Again we are expected to be pacified with the tried-and-true halfway measure routine.

What made us come this close and then shy away? Certainly part of the problem was the students' failure to confront the Board of Trustees. Perhaps the trustees felt that the college was maintaining academic excellence as a single sex school, and since there seemed to be no objection to this state, there was no reason to alter it. Granted, the question is not this easily answered, matters of alumnae and administrative pressure probably entered in.

News continues to back coeducation because we feel no decision is irreversible. It is apparently the decision of the trustees to submit Wellesley's quality education to the painful test of time. *News* believes Wellesley's endurance will be brief. The result will be the creation of an alternative shelter for women who cannot face the competition for admission to coeducational schools, or for women who need four years of confidence-boosting.

Are we really this frightened that men will take over? Do we have this little faith in Wellesley's commitment to women? Maintaining the status quo would not be such a terrible measure if we could be sure that Wellesley would be the same educational institution next year that it is this year. *News* seriously doubts that this is possible. We want Wellesley College to be more than an alternative. We want it to stand out in its own right. If we keep on running at the same rate while every other college is running faster, we are certain to loose out in the end.

Banned Aid

It is unfortunate that one of the results of the search for self which has caught the present Wellesley generation seems to be an increasing unwillingness to take responsibility for actions affecting the surrounding College Community. As demonstrated by the lack of student participation in CG affairs, the small turn-outs for discussion sessions with the Commission and the trustees, and the failure of many students to carry through on commitments such as Student Aid loans, the problem is a special kind of self-centeredness. The problem evidently is increasing in magnitude.

News sees the Student Aid situation as a particularly pertinent and unfortunate example. Last year the Student Aid Society could make \$150,000 available to the College for use in the financial aid packages of the Wellesley students receiving aid — this year the sum has been cut back to \$100,000 out of necessity. The difference lies in outstanding and interest free loans, which, if paid back at all now, are being paid back at a much slower rate than in previous years.

The net effect of the cutback is insidious. Although it will perhaps not have too great an effect on seniors and alumnae, that \$50,000 is \$50,000 which can not be used to help worthy incoming students who need aid. In spite of recruiting efforts, Wellesley will be forced into accepting a less diverse student body by cutting off those students on the lower end of the financial scale.

As far as a cure for the lack responsibility to a perviously accepted commitment, *News* is somewhat stymied. On the one hand is the admittedly tight money situation if students go on to graduate study. No less tight perhaps is the job market. But what about the signed loan slips? (or signed library cards, or anything else on the honor system?) Is it possible that by making the situation known, students will recognize the problem and try their best to meet their commitments?

News reminds students and alumnae that in failing to pay back student-aid loans, one is not taking revenge on the College administrative structure, but on the student body. The Establishment is *not* being ripped off — present and future Wellesleyites are being denied a sorely needed money supply.

WELLESLEY NEWS

Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass., under the act of March 8, 1897. Owned, operated, and published weekly on Thursday, September through May inclusive except during Christmas and spring vacation, during examination periods by the Wellesley College News, offices in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 02181. Telephone 235-0320, extension 270. Circulation 2500 to students (included in tuition) and to faculty.

Editor Emeritus: Candy Fowler '71

Editor-in-Chief: Judy Rousuck '73

Managing Editors: Mary Ruth

Koehler '72, Debbie Lodge '73

News Editor: Susan Bausell '73

Photography Editor: Sally Stein-

hart '72

Exchange Editor: Beverly Vassar '74

Assistant Editors:

Dorothy Curran '74

Amy Daunis '74

Mollie Davison '73

Kim Noland '72

Bailey Van Hook '74

Reporters:

Nancy Anderson '74

Anne Christopoulos '73

Alice DeCell '74

Susan Dolan '73

Laurie Goldberger '73

Dena Kleiman '73

Paula Pavay '73

Cheryl Sandford '73

Laura Trowe '73

Trust

To the Editor:

As a group the faculty has not had an opportunity to discuss Commission Recommendation V, and I think you should have some indication of faculty opinion other than the extremely low response to a questionnaire whose results are now out-of-date and which did not, in fact, pose the alternative of recommendation V. I believe that intellectual potential does not differ between the sexes and that in principle young people should be offered exactly the same types of educational opportunities. I think that in the long run college and university education will consist of men and women serving as equals on faculties and administrations and joining as equals in student bodies. But I see no possibility of this occurring in the short run — i.e. five to ten years. I oppose recommendation V and urge the Trustees to give Wellesley College the strongest possible identification as a women's college offering a superb education.

I welcome men as exchange students and cross-registrants for varying lengths of time, according to the stipulations of their own degree-granting institutions. If, however, 250 or 500 or any other finite number of men are admitted as transfer students in a degree program, then Wellesley College will be charged, and rightly, with discrimination and should open its degree to all applicants, without heed to sex, color, creed, or age. I prefer to see such charges brought against the men's colleges which admit limited numbers of female applicants.

I rebut arguments that coeducation or a dual-sex student body is needed because women are equal to, or approaching equality with, men in other fields: the facts show otherwise. Economically, the differential between men and women has not lessened since 1960 but has increased; legally, many sex differentials persist. These are not cogent reasons for supporting coeducation.

Finally, I believe that in the immediate future young people should be given more of a choice, more possibilities of variety, and more opportunities to explore different ways of doing things. With the increase of leaves of absence, exchange years, internships of various

feedback

kinds, and study at other institutions in this country and abroad, I believe Wellesley College can best contribute to such a development by providing an option that is fast disappearing — a superb undergraduate education at a women's college. The Commission's recommendation will lessen freedom of choice to the individual considering college in the next few years, and will label Wellesley a tardy and unimaginative imitator of others.

Carolyn S. Bell
Katharine Coman
Professor of Economics

Praise

Ed. Note: *News* received a copy of the following letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dear Mr. Darling,

I am writing to express my heartiest approval for the action taken by the Board of Trustees with regard to the Commission's recommendation on co-education.

I am delighted that the ambiguity inherent in the claim for a woman's education and the granting of degrees to men, has been resolved in what I consider an appropriate manner. I feel that our exchange programs are of far more educational benefit to Wellesley women than the importation of a male undergraduate population as candidates for Wellesley degrees.

It is my sincere hope that in a time when colleges and universities are expanding such programs, Wellesley will be a leader, not a follower.

Yours sincerely,
Katharine S. Brigham '72

SURVIVAL MONTH

QUINCY— Survival, Inc., a comprehensive youth problems and drug abuse center headquartered in Quincy, is seeking everyone's help during "Support Survival Month" in May.

During that month, Survival will go into 31 communities of the South Shore-Norfolk County area which it serves, along with the towns of Hull, Hingham and Scituate, to seek support for its many programs which include a walk-in center at 44 Faxon Avenue, Quincy; facilities for outpatient care; administration offices at 166 Granite Street, Quincy; a 24-hour hot line (472-7535); a forthcoming methadone maintenance and inpatient program; a therapeutic community; a complex of redirection centers for both opiate and non-opiate users; counselling services and outreach workers.

Dr. Charles Djerf, president of Survival's board of directors, declared: "We have made much progress in spite of handicaps which were placed in our way."

MOZART OPERA TO OPEN

Mozart's comic masterpiece, **THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO**, will open April 16 at Harvard's Leverett House. The opera will be performed in English with full orchestra, and will be directed by David Bartholomew, head of Boston Conservatory of Music's opera department. Conducting will be John Miner, who was student conductor at Tanglewood last summer, and has conducted at Harvard's Loeb Drama Center.

Performance dates are April 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 24 at 8:30 p.m. in the Leverett House Dining Hall. Tickets are on sale at the Harvard Coop; reservations can be made by calling 498-2208 after noon.

"LITERATURE AND THE MOVIES"

Guido Fink, Professor of English and American Literature at the University of Pescara in Italy, will speak in English on the topic "Literature and the Movies" in the Pope Room at 4:15 on April 27. Professor Fink has spoken to a Wellesley audience on one previous occasion, when he was Visiting Professor at Smith College. His experience in the U.S. also includes teaching at Princeton and at UCLA. Professor Fink regularly contributes to Italian and French film periodicals, such as *Bianco e Nero*, *Cinema Nuovo*, *Positif*, and *Cinestudio*.

A movie consultant to the Italian television and radio, Professor Fink is a member of the editorial board and the regular film critic of *Paragone*, one of Italy's leading literary periodicals. The Pastene Fund will sponsor his lectures.

mind expansions

Washington—Common Cause, the citizen's lobby headed by John W. Gardner, has decided to buy time on television stations in major cities to respond to President Nixon's defense of his Southeast Asian policies a few weeks ago. Tom Matthews, Gardner's executive assistant, said the national networks had refused either to sell or to give time to Common Cause for the program. The syndicated, pre-taped program he said, would be advertised as "the show they wouldn't let you see."

Glendale, Cal.—Alexanders Markets, Inc. a 10-store chain on the West Coast is making a sales point of pollution and ecology. Signs in the stores indicate the phosphate content of laundry detergents. Such items as soft drinks in returnable bottles carry "ecology-preferred" labels. Trays for meat and produce are made of 100 per cent bio-gradable pulp instead of plastic. Grocery bags are printed with a form so a shopper can write to his congressman to demand ecological action.

Hanover, N.H.—The Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College voted today to consider at its October meeting the establishment of an associated school for women. If the new women's school is established, women will be admitted as early as September, 1972.

Washington, D.C. (A.P.)—The U.S. Office of Education has announced plans to finance adult versions of "Sesame Street" for instruction in such things as reading and vocational education. The Education Office now provides \$2 million for "Sesame Street" and has \$5 million set aside for next year's budget.

Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont will be the first state in the nation to lower the voting age to 18. The new law becomes effective July 1. The legislation will lower the voting and drinking age to 18, and will allow 18-year-olds the full legal responsibilities of a 20-year-old.

Boone, N.C.—Officials at the Appalachian State University say their school is having difficulty finding applicants for its offers of a free education or for special tutoring for disadvantaged youngsters. Mr. O.K. Webb, dean of the general college, says, "It appears that students caught in the poverty cycle, whether they be black or white, are not motivated to break the cycle."

Feminism Is Alive And Well...

(Continued from page 1)
"criminals, the insane, and women were denied the right to vote. And we didn't enjoy the company we were in."

Post-suffrage Wins Critical

In an interview with *News* prior to her speech, Florence described the rights struggle after August 26, 1920, when the 19th Amendment became effective. At the final suffrage convention, leader Carrie Chapman Catt, whom Florence labeled "a true statesman," noted that women now had the right to vote but were ignorant of registration and voting preparation procedures.

To combat this ignorance Carrie proposed the formation of an education organization. The proposal received prompt ratification, and the League of Women Voters was born.

As an active leader in the Boston branch, Florence involved herself in the obtaining of suffrage-related rights. Paramount among these was the right to jury membership: prior to the twenties women on trial were judged exclusively by men. This situation changed.

Naturalization

Another problem was naturalization and citizenship. Florence recounted the story of one woman who wished to register to vote but could not because her husband would not give her his

naturalization papers. Only by presenting his naturalization papers could she be considered a citizen: a woman's nationality was that of her husband.

This particular woman resolved the situation when her husband, out of town on business, asked her to procure some papers for him from his safe-deposit box. In the course of the errand she discovered his naturalization papers, "...grabbed them, and ran down and registered herself right away;" according to Florence, who further noted that amendment of these lesser related laws came "rapidly."

Black Feminism Arrives

Maryanne Weathers, recently returned from Toronto's conference of American and Southeast Asian women, precluded her speech with a goodwill message from those women. Her tone changed drastically as she began to discuss abortion, however.

"We don't think that those laws made by those bastards up on that hill (pointing to the State House) are anything that we must adhere to...they are not members of our peer group;" she cried. Enthusiastic cheers met her statements on Massachusetts conservative abortion laws. She described current legislation as "genocidal" because it was not community-controlled. She defended the "...right of any woman



photo by Sally Steinhart '72

"Out of Filene's and into the streets."

to have 'an induced miscarriage,' if you will, because what goes on inside of a woman's womb is none of the...business of the state."

"It's taken us a long time to develop our idea of black nationalist feminism," she said; "but that day is here..." Continuing adamantly she declared: "Black women will not be made to feel guilty about this patriarchy and this mannishness bullshit any longer."

Femlib Maturing

The demonstration and speeches of Women's Liberation Day indicated a definite strengthening of feminist feeling in Boston. The old guard organizations such as L. OF WV and NOW are finding young company in Bread and Roses and NE Women's Coalition.

The population explosion, inflation, and rising welfare costs have made the climate for abortion

reform extremely ripe, as has the growing need for women in the labor force. Women have never been more equally capable socially and educationally to handle the same jobs as men. For this reason the demand of equal jobs for equal pay has become particularly acute.

Identity Crisis

Beyond the realm of practicality, however, lies the realm of feminine humanism. Women are realizing philosophically that personal fulfillment is just as important an activity for a woman as for a man: that women and men are two different but equal aspects of the same humanity, and neither was designed to be subservient to the other.

In past generations, bearing and raising children was sufficiently time-consuming to make the task, for biological reasons, independent of earning a basic living. The

agricultural, industrial, and biological (birth control) revolutions described by Margaret Mead have eliminated the practical rationales for sexual role restriction.

Omega on Horizon

The only real inhibitors to the ending of sexual role restriction are cultural mores. Today's feminists are focusing their efforts, therefore, on the transformation of these mores. Demands for childcare centers, abortion reform, and equal employment opportunities are practical exponents for the facilitation of the economic liberation of women.

True psychological liberation, role equalization, is the omega on the feminist horizon. Since the prerequisites; social, economic, and political liberation; seem increasingly necessary to our overpopulated high mass production society; the achievement of feminist omega seems to be ultimately feasible.



photo by Sally Steinhart '72
Florence Luscomb spoke on Women's Liberation Day at the Commons.



Feminism was alive and well last Saturday at the Commons.

photo by Sally Steinhart '72

Senator McCarthy Calls For Party Reform

By Debbie Lodge '73

The Vietnam Issue

Eugene J. McCarthy, former U.S. Senator, spoke in Framingham last Sunday night in "Politics '71," a forum co-sponsored by Citizens for Participatory Politics (CPP) and its local contingent, Framingham Action.

McCarthy would offer "no hints" regarding his personal political future. He declared that he would do "what's best for the party — and if that means accepting the candidacy..." Currently, he added, his interests lie in discussing the issues — which he cited as "the War, the bearing of the War on economy, and the problem of race" — with the people and in improving the political process.

McCarthy believes that "a negotiated settlement is still possible; this should be our goal instead of a military victory or Vietnamization." As to continued American involvement in Southeast Asia, the senator said "We would have to assume significant responsibility to establish economic stability... we've destroyed whatever political structure there was."

The renowned Minnesotan

would make no positive conjectures about the Democratic candidates in '72. When asked to evaluate Muskie and McGovern, he said that he would "reserve judgment as to whether I will support the candidates until after the issues have been decided." He did remark, however, during a press conference that he thought the ultimate contest would be between Senators Muskie and Humphrey. He added that one must also "still consider Kennedy a candidate."

While discussing the American two-party system, McCarthy expressed his belief that "the two-party system may have some limitations and must be examined periodically." The senator acknowledged that a third-party or a wildcat movement

within the party in '72 is possible, although it depends on "what the party does to open up the process."

Current Events

McCarthy also elucidated his views on such current issues as the F.B.I., the Calley Trial, and the U.S. paddle-tennis team's visit to Red China. He stated that "there's enough evidence around to suggest that the F.B.I. should be looked into" and added that "in '68 I called for the resignation of General Hershey, Dean Rusk, and J. Edgar Hoover... and three of them are gone."

The Minnesotan supported the preliminary verdict of guilty for Lieutenant Calley's actions in My Lai, noting that there was "no

justification in killing civilians." He added that the Calley trial had "forced everyone in the country to examine his particular guilt."

On the subject of ping-pong diplomacy, McCarthy said that he had "hoped that it might come at a higher level of diplomacy... but some time there's going to have to be some form of recognition — and the sooner the better." It's a good sign, the senator stated, that "the administration recognizes that it's there."

The media also came in for its share of comment as Senator McCarthy called the "Selling of the Pentagon" on CBS "encouraging" and advocated making radio and TV "as free as the press." '72 approacheth, and speculation is high as to Eugene McCarthy's next move.

Peace Symposium At Wellesley Attracts

Anti-war Speakers Begin Symposium

By Kim Noland '72

The first plenary session last Wednesday night gave the members of the College community an opportunity to hear three refreshingly rational and unemotional supporters of the peace movement.

The presence of the three men served to emphasize something further than a continuation of the movement for peace—a broadening of the movement's base. The diverse nature of their backgrounds and experience testified to the fact the 73 percent of Americans in a recent national poll wanted out of Vietnam.

Veterans for Peace

Chris Burns, a recent veteran, spoke for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. He described his idealism at the beginning of his service and his belief that what his country was doing was right. But despite the constant psychological prepping by officers, he felt a growing uneasiness and dissatisfaction with his presence there. After becoming friends with several of the Vietnamese and visiting their homes, it was no longer easy for him to think of the Vietnamese people as "gooks," inferior beings whose lives were worth very little.

However, Chris noted that several of his friends had been killed by grenades launched by the seemingly peaceful civilians of outlying villages.

Problems for Veterans

Disturbing experiences did not end for Chris when he left Vietnam. He found on returning to the U.S. that there was a great shortage of jobs, especially for veterans. When he applied for a job similar to the one he had had in the army working for the base PX store, he was told that he was too young.

Chris' present activism and his intention to march this week in D.C. may have stemmed as much from his experiences at home as his experiences in Vietnam. It is easy to sympathize with veterans who return from serving their country to find that their country has very little to offer them in return.

People's Rep. to Paris

Paul Jameson, a Wellesley lawyer, spoke next. As a result of peace action on the Wellesley campus last spring, the Alliance to Move Our Society was formed, and Jameson was sent to the Paris talks as its representative. There he spoke with Americans, Vietnamese, and non-involved parties such as the Buddhists.

Jameson stated that he felt many

Americans involved in the talks suffered from a "hangover fear" concerning the nameless menace of communism which he doesn't believe exists. He also spoke for his generation in their desire to root for their native land again and believe that her causes are just. Although many of that generation may feel that the above desire can be furthered by winning the war in Vietnam, Jameson felt that this desire can be achieved "by removing ourselves from the mess that is the Vietnam war."

Sam Brown Speaks

The final speaker was Sam Brown, one of the leading organizers in the peace movement and instrumental in the McCarthy campaign. Sam was articulate and presented some very down-to-earth advice in an interesting manner.

He began with a well-known quote from Mark Twain, "The first division sent to any war should have 537 members—435 members of the House of Representatives, 100 members of the Senate, and President and Vice-President."

He went on to describe the three levels at which conversations on how to protest the war evolve. The first is the organizational level and includes the petty work of deciding what envelopes to use and what kind of paper to print anti-war messages on. The second he described as the "cosmic" level which involves the discussion of societal problems such as forcing guns on male children. The third is the general strategic level, one important in broadening the base of anti-war feeling in so-called Middle America. Sam is not convinced that this segment of the population belongs as much to President Nixon as he thinks it does.

Anti-War Efforts

There are three guidelines in the effort to broaden the base of citizens against the war. First, get the door open. This may involve stylistic compromises in hair style, dress, and language. Second, people are more impressed with factual knowledge than with moral outrage. Finally, the worker should convince the people he talks to to take action within the scope of their lives. Asking them to vote for peace candidates or to attend a neighborhood meeting is far more effective than asking them to march in D.C. on April 24.

Sam issued a final warning to all those interested in an end to the war NOW. "April 24 is not the end-all. We must continue the fight for peace in our own communities."



photo by Sally Steinhart '72

Prof. Philip Morrison of MIT spoke on "World Peace and Nuclear Weapons" last Thursday.

Lowenstein Urges Activism At Nuclear Weapons Section

By Christy Brooks '74

"It was bad enough when the bomb dropped; now look at the mess we're in," might have been the subtitle for the "World Peace and Nuclear Weapons" section of the Wellesley Peace Symposium Thursday night, April 15. When Al Lowenstein arrived at the last minute, another could have been added called "Quit griping; there's a way out of the mess."

About 200 people, many from outside the College, gathered to see the U.S. Army's recently declassified film, "Hiroshima and Nagasaki" and hear M.I.T.'s Professors Philip Morrison, leading scientist for the Manhattan Projects, and George Rathjens, former Deputy of U.S. Arms Control Agency. Allard Lowenstein, former New York Democratic Congressman, rushed in for an hour to relax the basically scientific discussion with a down-to-earth appeal for activation.

War A Necessity

Morrison opened the session at the College Chapel relating his involvement with the development of the first atomic bomb. A graduate of the University of California, the physicist had, since 1936, "felt that the United States ought to go to war... it was the absolute necessity of the day." Explaining his position, he added that it was the horrifying spread of Hitler's work that decided him. "I suspect I was not such a different person from you at that time," he added.

According to Morrison, during the early stages of World War II, physicists occupied a strictly academic position without influence on business or politics. With the German invasion of Czechoslovakia and the fear of German-development of nuclear weapons in 1939, he and other physicists assumed new duties.

"What-If"

Work began on the A-bomb in a University of Chicago classroom blackboard when Morrison and cohorts sketched a "what-if" design on a potential A-bomb. Four years later testing was in the final stages at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Morrison stressed the belief at that time that "The Third Reich would drop the bomb first." Scientists and politicians were worried, and although most news was rumor, he added, "You just don't know which claims are true and which are false. By 1944, when the bomb was

dropped, it was clear that no one had anything comparable, but the initial worry had the most influence on the weapon's development.

Publicity

The development of the bomb during the war was important to Morrison, who felt that the public was informed sooner than if the nuclear arms had been born in a peace time and kept secret, as Morrison felt it would have been.

The professor ended by expressing a great concern for the American public, saying that one of the greatest problems was to untangle "the mess of the power of the bomb" since the War, and that "the whole human machine has been directed toward decision," about the bomb. There had been nothing comparable to balance this negative attitude toward it, and America must start changing in this way.

Facts

The film "Hiroshima and Nagasaki" was simple and to the point. A Japanese film held by the U.S. Army as classified material until recently, it quietly, crisply stated the facts: "8:15, August 6, 1945, Hiroshima. The bomb weighed 9,000 pounds. The temperature was that of the surface of the sun. 100,000 were dead in ten seconds. A black cloud 40,000 feet high, covered the city."

Scenes of both ruined cities, patients dying of radiation burns, mushroom clouds flashed on and off. Explaining that the radiation in the city caused vegetation to flourish unnaturally days after the explosion, the film ended with "As people died of radiation showers, the city was covered with flowers." The audience said nothing after, obviously feeling the effect intended by the terse, quietly brutal style of the film.

Vicious Circle

Rathjens didn't break the mold. He kept the flow of facts coming. The beginning of our current arms race, Rathjens pointed out, came with the Russian *Sputnik*, and fearing that the Russians would always be ahead of us, the U.S. has built up a stock of nuclear weapons four times that needed to blow up the world. The "action/reaction phenomena" — a phrase coined by former Secretary MacNamara — has accounted for the attitudes of both the U.S. and Russia, causing each to assume that their power is inferior, and calling for an increase in arms.

"It's a vicious circle," Rathjens said, expressing desire to stop the cycle. Stressing that this is the

purpose of the Strategic Arms talks which has not been fulfilled, he felt that the United States must begin to limit development right away. Having been at the talks, he finds them inefficient and encompassing too many extra questions. The crucial step is to "stop both developments (of nuclear arms) and inventions."

Initiate Limitations

Rathjens found Nixon's position, expressed in the State of the World message, hindering any progress. "He (Nixon) said that we didn't have enough war heads, but we do" Rathjens added, ending with a forceful suggestion to forget the negotiations at this point and simply start automatic limitations of arms developments, with the chance that others might follow suit.

With an audience of 125 left, Al Lowenstein, now in residence at the Institute of Politics at Harvard, arrived to speak about more than nuclear arms and peace. He was concerned with basic issues of agricultural subsidies, defense budgets, pollution, and voting power. Lowenstein is well known for his ability to stimulate an audience, and he put on a fine show Thursday night, using a combination of anecdotes, wit and optimism to fire those left.

Coming Alive

After pointing out that four billion dollars were spent yearly for subsidies ("not to grow things in 'Arizona,' where things aren't supposed to grow anyhow."), that an extra billion dollars was going for the defense budget ("We have 3347 overseas bases; that's not so many. Think of all the places we don't have bases.") and that there are 27,000,000 young people in voting position this year ("I can't think of anything more deranged than for 27 million people not to vote because they think they won't be effective.") Lowenstein hit his point that "People have to come alive!"

Dumping Nixon

Denying that the American people have only two choices — "between anarchy or oppression — as Nixon would hope" Lowenstein said he was tired of the "nothing matters" attitude he sees at Harvard and elsewhere. The rally in Providence, R.I. was a chance to say "No, Nixon" in a positive way, as well as working in a constructive way to change many other problems without submitting to the oppressive Nixon

(Continued on page 7)



photo by Sally Steinhart '72
Prof. George Rathjens, former Deputy Director, U.S. Arms Control Agency participated in the second Plenary Session of the Peace Symposium.

Noted Speakers, Provides Hope For Future

Black-White Contrast Strikes 3rd Plenary Peace Session

By Dorie Ellzey '74

Contrast. The eye begins to see in contrast. Black and white, contrast. Apartheid is the story of contrast. Rural and village squalor — urban wealth. Tin huts — brick homes. Well-dressed children in rich schools — poorly-clothed children who go hungry to school. Eyes of apathy and boredom — eyes of longing and anger. *End of the Dialogue*, an underground film shot by members of the Pan African Congress of South Africa in 1969-1970, illustrates contrast. An illustration which is harsh in its effects, but only a taste of the harshness of the real contrast.

As That Nhat Hanh, a Buddhist monk, told the gathering of people at the Third Plenary session of the Peace Symposium Friday night, unless we are willing to make "their" problems (whether "they" be South Africans or South Vietnamese) our problems, there is no hope. The film brought it all into the room for a very brief time.

SCLC Worker Draws Parallel

Bernard Lafayette, located in Cambridge as a non-violent direct action worker for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, began his opening remarks by reminding the members of the audience that they probably had many things in common with the whites in South Africa. He proposed that many South African whites probably have the attitude which is often expressed in this country: "I am not involved in oppressing anyone — it's the way things are set up that is oppressive."

He stated that he would like to think that attitude prevails because people are asleep. If people are conscious of their complacent consent to the conditions that persist in this country, it is rather frightening, he added.

Justice, Then World Peace

The title of the Plenary Session was *World Peace, Revolution, and Justice for Oppressed People*. Rev. Kenneth Carstons, an exiled South African United Methodist minister, referred to the title and then told of his priorities: justice first, by whatever means necessary (which later in the session implicated revolution as possibly the only way), and then world peace if possible. He said there is "peace" in South Africa right now — a peace based on 18 per cent of the population controlling economically, politically, and

militarily the remaining 82 per cent.

He told us that apartheid is called in his country a variety of euphemistic names, such as "separate development" and "political independence coupled with economic interdependence" (the non-whites in South Africa have no vote and virtually no basis for economic self-support thanks to the carefully maintained job and housing situations). In other words, the peace that is enforced is hardly one of justice, being based on white supremacy — and is not what he and his compatriots have chosen to work for.

Economist Explains Gap

With basically economic orientation, Professor Thomas Weisskopf of Harvard covered in his opening remarks some of the basic reasons why the capitalistic economic system tends to widen the gaps that already exist between rich and poor in developed and developing countries. He explained that non-socialist countries tend to "build the best" or to put time and money into building what is already in better condition than another area of development.

He also expounded upon the idea that the conflict of interests extant between those with and without power makes the objectives of world peace and justice for oppressed peoples incompatible. Something which must take place to allow justice for the powerless is for those in power to yield it to those without.

Power — Key to Future Peace

The fact that wealthy countries in the world as well as wealthy people in poor countries refuse to do this is exactly the reason why there is not world peace right now, he claimed. There will only be world peace when the rich and powerful yield to the poor and controlled peoples what is rightfully theirs — or to have the power taken from them by those who seek to determine their own future.

The question and answer period opened up several questions regarding the probability and "feasibility" of violence in the revolutionary change that must take place in order to secure justice. The question of violence vs. non-violence provided grounds for dialogue between Mr. Lafayette and Rev. Carstons who seemed at times to disagree on ways the changes can and must take place. The point was made by several panelists that it was very hard, sometimes almost absurd,

to distinguish between what is violent and non-violent when people's lives are sacrificed every day to hunger, disease, and wars waged by big countries in the name of small ones.

Mr. Green: Responsibility

The moderator, Clifford Green of the Religion Department, interposed at one point with an observation about the tone of questions. It seemed to him that talking about the "feasibility" of violent change tended to obscure the whole issue of responsibility of the American people for allowing its government to support so blatantly and committedly oppressive governments around the world.

In answer to the question of "Is there any way we can stop the supply flow leaving our country to support oppressive governments?" Professor Weisskopf expressed pessimism. He explained that our government has either economic or ideological stake in defense of what is called the "free world," and unless the whole interdependent system is transformed little chance remains that we will withdraw from it (if we continue to keep the same interests and priorities).

Buddhist Monk Blames Elite

Speaking of the "interdependent system," Thich Nhat Hanh cited the case of Vietnam, where 95 per cent of the people do not want war but lack the power to stop the 5 per cent who do. He said the reason for this is that the elites to whose advantage it is to wage war are tied in with the world system of elites, a connection which makes them much stronger and much harder to change than if they were removed from the total system.

Professor Weisskopf did offer a suggestion that more people start seriously attempting to isolate and extinguish the corporations specifically involved in providing instruments of oppression in South Africa, South Vietnam, and other places. Rev. Carstons made available a list of companies with investments in the white power force in South Africa.

Non-White World Stressed

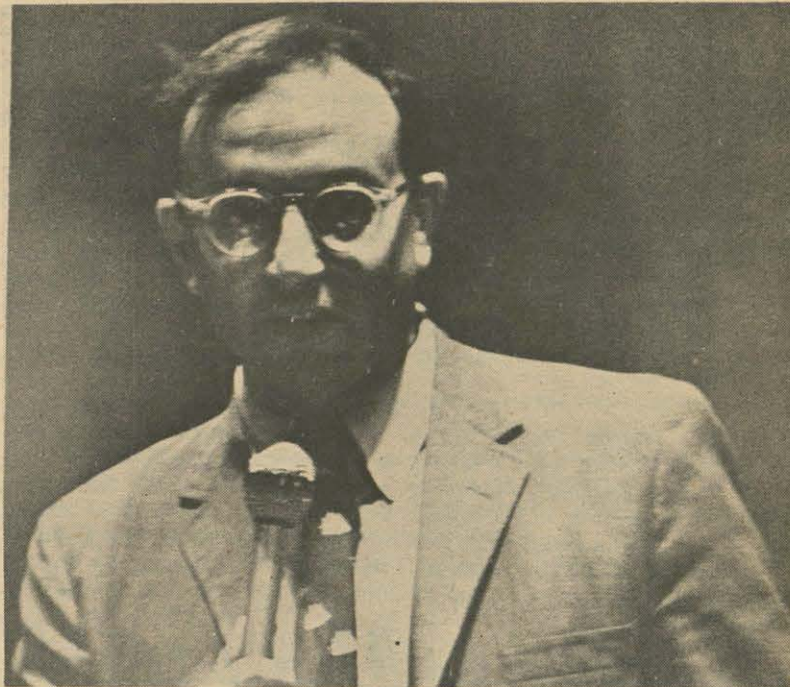
A point was made by both Mr. Lafayette and Thich Nhat Hanh that the whites in the world had better start accepting and learning how to cooperate with non-whites in the world — who constitute the majority on a world scale. They added different emphases, though.

Thich Nhat Hanh spoke from the angle that whites should begin to understand what it is like to live in a war-torn country, saying: "You are too comfortable here — we should bring the war over here for you to see what it is like." Lafayette had stated in previous remarks that we will feel rather strange when the Indochinese start flying in jumbo jets over our country, as we are now doing to the Indochinese.

Summary of Dialogue

The end of the session was hastened by Mr. Green, who attempted to summarize some of the dialogue that had taken place in terms of questions and statements that had arisen out of it. What is peace? — and is peace without justice a justified goal? Those who wield unjust power over the lives and destinies of others will not automatically yield to it. Can we accept the problems of other places as the problems of ourselves and our country?

As the session broke up, the students and members of the community who had attended the Peace Symposium slowly drifted out into the quiet snow-covered campus grounds. Contrast.



The Rev. Kenneth Carstons, an exiled South African, spoke out for "Justice for Oppressed Peoples" last Friday. photo by Henry Joseph

Exiled Monk Seeks End to Viet. War

By Amy Dauris '74

"They woke me this morning To tell me my brother had been killed in battle.

Yet in the garden, uncruling moist petals,

A new rose blooms on the bush.

And I am alive, can still breathe the fragrance of roses and dung,

Eat pray and sleep.

But when can I break my long silence?

When can I speak the unuttered words that are choking me?..."

Thich Nhat Hanh began his talk last Friday in this fashion, to discuss what lay closest to him and to all the people of South Vietnam. Despite the softness of his voice, Nhat Hanh communicated sensitivity and conviction to his audience.

The reason for the visit of this exiled Buddhist who is presently the head of the Buddhist delegation at the peace talks in Paris is to enlist support for the Buddhist solution to the seemingly solutionless dilemma. This alternate plan requires a victory for neither side, advocating a neutralized South Vietnam which could be run by a coalition government.

Neutrality

In an article entitled "Love in Action" printed in the Jan. 1970 *Fellowship*, Nhat Hanh articulates, "The theory of the equilibrium of forces expresses the belief that peace in Vietnam can be achieved and safeguarded only through neutrality, a neutrality agreed upon and respected by all nations. The program demands reverence for the lives of Vietnamese and the placing of Vietnam above any ideology. The nonviolent struggle rejects fanatical Communism and fanatical anti-Communism. It stresses harmony, open-mindedness, humanism."

Nhat Hanh reminded his audience of Nixon's five-point proposal that, following the declaration of a cease-fire negotiations would follow for an over-all settlement. This arrangement, he said might take years to complete. The Vietnamese don't want a drawn-out negotiated peace, they want first and foremost an end to the "spraying of chemical poisons on our land," by an army which has no right to decide their fates for them.

End to Killings

The main problem the Vietnamese wish to solve is the reconciliation of partisan groups. This solution can only be achieved in the absence of all foreign influences. The Vietnamization program does not mean response.

the end of the war, Nhat Hanh proclaimed, but only the continued slaughter of Vietnamese instead of Americans. "We don't want any more killing."

Students and those of the civilian population want an immediate end to the war; in fact, a majority of the population of Vietnam wants immediate peace. Then why does the war continue? The response (that we are all aware of) is that the United States has the sole prerogative, as far as South Vietnam is concerned, to end the conflict.

Excuses

Nhat Hanh told his audience that the fear of Communism has been used as an excuse for American and French presence in South Vietnam. In 1954, there were no, or few Communists in Laos and Cambodia, but foreign presence has resulted in an increase of Communism there. Incidents such as My Lai help the Communist cause tremendously.

Nhat Hanh, in response to the query of why the Buddhist movement seemed so slow, remarked that the newspapers do not find it important to report on a group of 100 people getting together in Saigon (a number, which by Vietnamese standards, could be considered as quite sizable), adding that murders and violent action is deemed more worthy of press coverage. That is the explanation why the North-South Conference of Buddhists and the Buddhist Peace Delegation at Paris have received relatively little notice.

Humans All

There may be a difference of "religions" among the Vietnamese people, he admitted, but we are all human beings, and can communicate on the basis of this. The proof that doctrinal disagreements can be resolved is the evidence of the entente which has developed between the Catholics and the Buddhists.

As long as the fighting continues, Nhat Hanh emphasized that there could be no free elections. Therefore the election to be held next October will prove to be nothing but more of the same dictatorship. Your government has to take the lead, he said, that is why it is necessary to convince your government to declare a cease-fire.

Nhat Hanh's tour through the United States is being sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Next week he will spend a few days in Washington, attempting to talk to Kissinger, Laird and other powered people, from whom he has as yet been able to elicit little or no response.

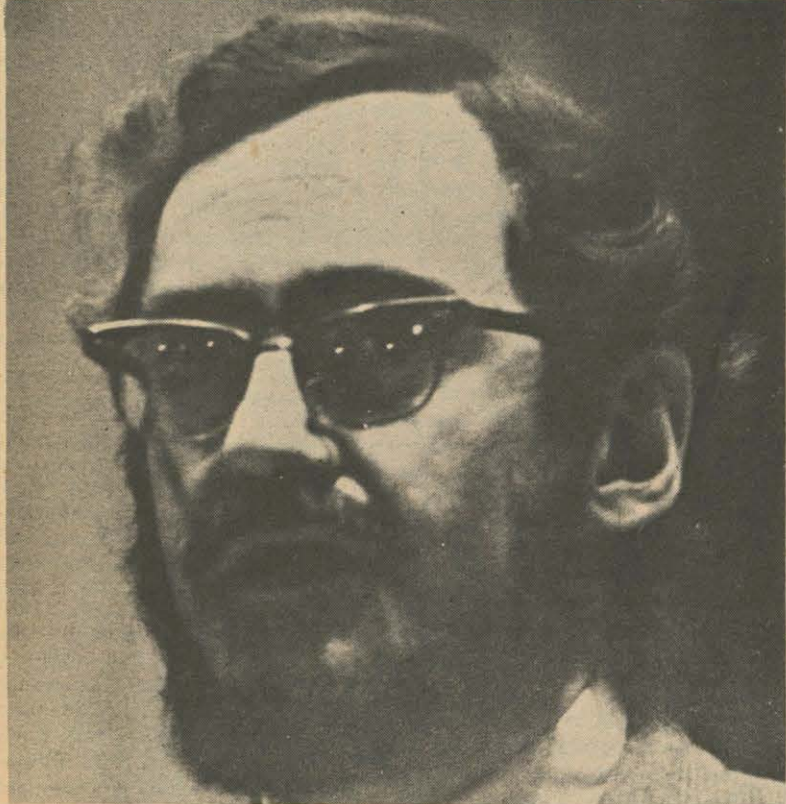


photo by Sally Steinhart '72

Former Congressman Allard Lowenstein dealt with activism last Thursday night in the Chapel.

Providence Rally Initiates 'Dump Nixon' Movement

By Susan Dolan '73

"Say NO! to Nixon Now...Providence Can Make a Difference." Hitching down to Providence in a VW van: "Hey, y'know, they're gonna have Paul Butterfield Blues Band and Joni Mitchell and Pete Yarrow and Alex Taylor there." Really. Far out.

"Hey, come on, it's almost three. Don't wanna be late for the Revolution, do you? Starts in fifteen minutes." My friend Barry said that.

Prov-town Seen

Providence State House. Not a bad crowd for such lousy weather. Maybe this is really Brown Spring Weekend in disguise: picnic baskets and blankets. Blue jeans, blue jean jackets, sandals and hiking boots and hats. Variations thereof. Kids. All

kids, most looking seventeen or so. Not unlike downtown Red Bank, New Jersey, on a Saturday afternoon. Harvard Square even.

"What are you writing, Sue?" "Oh, I'm trying to capture the essence of it all. Y'know, the flavor of it." The flavor it is: Jiffy peanut butter sandwiches to the left of me, Gallo Spanada to the right of me, grass smoke wafting all around me. Also popcorn and candy apples and lemonade—vended, that is.

The Revolution—a real convenience for vendors: balloons with peace signs painted on them (that was the big item of the afternoon), Frisbees new and used, "Dump Nixon" posters, "Don't Buy Lettuce" buttons, a little kid silently holding out a "Dump Nixon" button to a big

hulk already sporting twenty.

B.V.'s

Signs. All over, with varying degrees of abbreviation. The old stand-bys: "War Is Not Healthy for Children and Other Living Things;" "Love Thy Neighbor;" "Nixon hasn't pulled out yet but his father should have." New ones: "Truckers for Peace;" "All Power to Mother Earth;" "N & M are Both Full of BS;" "P for Peace. P for Prov. M for Me. I was there. Bad vibes. B.V.'s that is.

A rock band promoter leads off the Revolution. "Like, y'know it's really beautiful to see you all here." He introduces somebody who says, "My friends and I burned all the draft records in Providence last June..." (the fans go wild) "...like, we'll let ya know when the trial's

gonna be, and if there's enough of ya' there, well, maybe it'll do something to lighten our sentences or something..."

"You guys don't know, it, but you're part of the youth culture. Heh, heh." Bill Walsh, Providence Free Press (PFP).

A few announcements by the promo man: the Grateful Dead will be playing in Providence somewhere on Wednesday night. There will be a three-day "Sun Fest" (SF) somewhere starting on May Day. Then he introduces Rhode Island's Number One Rock Band—appropriately enough, The Bleeding Hearts. Cries of "We want Joni."

Statue Statutes

More announcements by a girl in charge of it all: "Hey, they've asked me to tell you guys to get off the statues. Come on, they're really getting up tight about it, y'know, so get off the statues, okay?" "Hey, clear the aisles, will you? There's some people gotta get through here; we wanna keep this orderly, so clear some aisles, okay?" Can't have a Revolution if the aisles are blocked, for God's sake. "Yesterday's marshals, tomorrow's pigs," comes a comment from the rear. "There's gonna be a rally for Ecology May 29 at Newport." Everybody in favor of ecology, show up.

The main event is about to begin. The promo man explains the procedure to us. "I'm gonna keep a stopwatch on all these speakers. so we can all get home to dinner by 6:30. At one minute to go, I'll shuffle my feet. If you start running over, I'll tug at your coattails."

"For all of you who are taking my picture for a file at the Pentagon: my left profile is supposed to be the most sinister." Birch Bayh, the paranoid junior Senator from Indiana, said that. "If a 'new isolationist' is one who doesn't subscribe to the Fortress America theory, who can't understand a foreign policy that says bomb four and invade two to get out of one, who feels that the shortest distance to peace is a straight line out of Viet Nam—then count me as one." He is also a patriot: "I love my country so much that I want to stop this war as quickly as I can and make America a better country than it is today...if it takes every ounce of my (here a split-

second pause, long enough to be filled in by a few wits: "Every ounce of my...grass?" "Every ounce of my...precious bodily fluids?") ...energy."

Rhetorics

More signs, more abbreviations, courtesy of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF): "Help the Vietnamese to Help Themselves;" "A Just Peace, Not Just Peace;" "54,000 Americans Died for Freedom, Not Surrender." Sign. I gaze heavenward: juxtaposed against the blue (or gray, actually) are a yellow kite with "STOP WAR" painted on it and a plane pulling a banner which reads, "YAF asks, 'Why Help Hanoi?'" The crowd groans delightedly: Is that a rhetorical question?

"Peace." Peter Yarrow said that. "We are free now we can kill now we can hate now now we can end the world..."

Alternatives

Ed Muskie has faith. Faith that the people's will can still determine our country's course. Faith that we can challenge policies, not personalities. Faith that we can find solutions, no scapegoats. Faith that whatever the Ad Man thinks about the American Public, it can take it. The truth, that is. Like Bayh, he has faith that it can be done peacefully, without destroying our democratic institutions. Ed Muskie is with us, for us, behind us, and beside us. He can't think of a better place to usher in this new historical era of prevailing people's will than...PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND. (Laughter...a few in the crowd volunteer alternatives)

Pete McCloskey, California Republican, tells us that since January 1969 our government has dropped double the number of bombs on Laos as were dropped in World War II, then tells us that he doesn't want kids to "turn off to the political system." (Inevitably, "Whaddya want us to turn on to, Pete?" Chortle).

"Hot Damn, Viet Nam"

More of the same—Lowenstein said that. Alex Taylor was lousy. Joni Mitchell never showed. That's how it goes in the Revolution Biz: Providence gets the Consolation Prize.

Hot damn, Viet Nam, Norman Mailer said that.

Students Meet with Trustees; Administration Joins Debate

News Analysis

By Judy Rousuck '73

On Wednesday of last week the trustees met with the students to discuss the Commission Report. Or perhaps I should say the trustees met with this student, because if I was not the only student who showed up, I was one of a very small minority.

For purposes of more comfortable discussion, the trustees were divided into groups of three, each group meeting with students from only two dorms. Needless to say, discussion was quite comfortable between only four people.

Loneliness

I suppose if one feeling characterized the discussion, it was one of loneliness on my part. I entered the Faculty Commons Room with a set of questions for the trustees, Mrs. Benjamin Minifie, Miss Mary Jones, and Dr. Samuel Proger. However, in the course of our forty minute discussion, it seemed like most of the questions were directed at me.

The three trustees I spoke with wondered if the lack of student turnout reflected agreement with the Commission Report or apathy. I firmly felt it was the latter, an opinion which the trustees found difficult to understand.

One vs. Five

Twenty minutes into the discussion we were joined by Mr. Phibbs and Miss Adams. Suddenly I was one among five. For fifteen minutes I became silent observer to a most interesting conversation.

Mr. Phibbs said that he feared a sublimation of women ultimately resulting from the creation of a fifty-fifty ratio of women to men at Wellesley. He explained that having attended a coeducational institution and later having taught at one, he believed that men receive the most attention. The feeling behind this imbalance, he felt, was expectation, particularly on the part of male professors, that men carry their traditions on to the outside world.

Male Take-over

Dr. Proger contested this opinion saying that he felt "the whole attitude toward the difference between the sexes is changing." Mr. Phibbs' evidence to the contrary was an indication he had last spring during the national student strike when men seemed to be almost taking over here at Wellesley. Mr. Phibbs also cited the speech delivered by Kingman Brewster this fall, when "most of the questions, until the very end, came from very low voices."

Mr. Phibbs went on to say that

girls tend to be reticent at this age, and many girls see Wellesley as an opportunity to boost their self-confidence. I challenged this argument by stating my fear that Wellesley become a haven for girls who lack confidence, should the college remain a single sex institution.

Academic Excellence

Mr. Phibbs appropriately added that other factors enter into a girl's decision to attend Wellesley, not the least of which being academic excellence, and the increased probability of being admitted to an all girls' school as opposed to a coeducational institution with a larger male enrollment.

Miss Jones, a practicing lawyer, pointed out that, "We have to realize that some women choose to take the back seat." This certainly is true, but Wellesley needs to attract the leaders as well as the followers, a fact Miss Jones would probably be the first to affirm.

I left the discussion to attend my 2:50 class, and the trustees were hoping more students would arrive after 1:30's let out. I guess apathy is a mood that is not readily communicated over distance. In any event, I hope it is not contagious to trustees.

Applications Decrease for '75; Blame Falls On Economics

By Chris Kenrick '74

This year's freshman applications to Wellesley were down one hundred from last year's, according to Director of Admission Mary Ellen Ames. 1852 applications were received for Wellesley's Centennial Class of 1975; 826 of these applicants were accepted. These acceptances are expected to yield a final class of about 450.

Mrs. Ames heavily blamed poor economic conditions for this year's application decrease. She noted the decline in applications to private colleges throughout the country.

Considerations

"Although there were fewer applicants, I think quality has remained high," Mrs. Ames stated. Wellesley's mean average of College Board scores has also decreased in recent years, Mrs. Ames said. However, this is attributed to the Board of Admission's shift of emphasis. "We're considering other things now," she remarked.

Mrs. Ames noted a marked increase in transfer applications to Wellesley. To the 139 transfer applications received by the College last year, 250 were received this year. Sixty-six of these transfer applicants have been accepted in

order to yield a group of approximately 40. Although freshman applications decreased, transfer applications increased to bring about an overall increase in Wellesley's applications this year.

Coeducation Trend

Mrs. Ames feels that the tide has turned in the recent push toward coeducation. The women's colleges will hold their own, she predicts. "We don't feel we'll eventually lose in quality or quantity," she stated. "Geographical distribution has held up very well."

Mrs. Ames blamed Wellesley's decision to remain primarily a women's college as only a partial reason for the application lag. She cited Wellesley's location near a city as an advantage over other women's colleges.

Wellesley has done a larger amount of minority recruiting in recent years, Mrs. Ames reported. The admission staff maintains three full-time recruiters, one especially for minority students. Those accepted for the class of 1975 include 83 black students, 67 foreign students, 3 Mexican-American students, 2 American Indian students, and 6 Puerto Rican students.

Concert to Feature Haydn War Music

The Wellesley College Choir will be joined by the Union College Glee Club and professional soloists and orchestra for a concert on Sun., April 25 at 8 p.m. in the Chahapel.

The principal work performed will be the "Mass in time of war", also known as the "Paukenmesse" (Kettledrum Mass), by Joseph Haydn. Opening with the overture to Joseph Haydn's opera, "L'isola disabitata", the program will also include Michael Haydn's "Domine Deus salutis meae" and a group of Latin motets.

William A. Herrmann, director of the Wellesley College Choir, and Hugh Allen Wilson, director of the Union College Glee Club, will conduct.

Robert Brink is concert master of the orchestra. Soloists, who are all well-known for their concert appearances in the Boston area, will be Barbara Wallace, soprano; Linda Rasmussen, mezzo-soprano; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; and David Evitts, bass-baritone.

Joseph Haydn's mass was written in 1796 after his second triumphal visit to London. The first of a series of six masses commissioned by Prince Nicolaus Esterhazy II for the name days of the Princess, which are among his major works of this period, it is considered one of the great settings of the mass.

"L'isola disabitata" was composed in 1779, also for Prince Esterhazy. Michael Haydn's offertory, "Domine Deus salutis meae", was written in 1803 for solo quartet, chorus and orchestra. Michael Haydn, Joseph's younger brother, served as music director to the Archbishop of Salzburg and is best known for his sacred compositions. The Union College Glee Club will present four motets for male voices dating from the 14th through the 17th centuries, including one for double chorus by Jacob Handl.

This concert is made possible by the Betty Edwards Doben Memorial Fund, established in memory of a member of the Class of 1940 to provide concerts of distinguished quality at the college.

EARTH WEEK PROJECT

Come help clean up Sudbury River for an Earth Week project. This event will take place on Sat., April 24. If you are interested, call Brenda Walters, 235-5933.

BOOK COLLECTION DRIVE

There will be a Book Collection Drive sponsored by the Wellesley College Committee to Free Angela Davis from Monday, April 26 through May 1. Collection boxes will be put at Hathaway House and Andrews' Pharmacy. All books collected will go to men's and women's prisons in the Boston area. Any kind of book is welcomed, including Science or Math. Direct questions to Patricia Alsop, TCW, 237-0409.

REGATTA!

Lake Waban may not lay claim to the Loch Ness monster, but Wellesley's bounding main sports several Sprites. The Sprites, together with skipper and crew will be given the chance to prove themselves next Sat., April 24, during Wellesley's first campus regatta. All sailors are invited to participate in this day-long event. A perpetua trophy will be awarded at the victorious skipper. The regatta will begin at 9:30 a.m., rain or shine. Call Caro Dellenbaugh at 237-9736 if you would like to race or have any questions. Spectators welcome.

Lowenstein . . .

(Continued from page 4)

plan or resorting to anarchy. Lowenstein stressed the point that we must not let the attitude of "enormous malaise" grip us, which will put people in a position of cooperating with what Nixon hopes for. Lowenstein ended with a quote from Robert Kennedy, beginning "Our future is beyond our vision, but not beyond our control."

The first in a series of three

evening Plenary sessions for the Peace Symposium sponsored by the Wellesley College Pace Committee, the Thursday night session had some specific answers for those who are hoping to work constructively for change. One Wellesley girl, leaving the chapel said, "This may be better than marching; I'm getting specific questions answered and specific directions opened."

Cousins . . .

Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review* will speak on "World Peace and World Federalism" on Fri., April 23 at 7:30 p.m. in Jewett Auditorium. The public is invited free of charge.

The final speaker in the Wellesley College series of symposiums, "Peace With Justice for the Nuclear Age," Cousins is president of the World Federalists of the U.S.A. The World Federalists are working for peace through international law.

Noted Author and Editor

In the *Saturday Review*, Cousins' editorials have dealt with such issues as nuclear power, the United Nations as an enforcer of world law, and a national and world program to combat dangers to the environment.

Cousins is the recipient of many awards and honorary degrees in humane letters, literature, and law. He has given frequent lectures on American history and institutions, often under the auspices of the U.S. State Department. Cousins has been active in both private and public groups concerned with current problems. In 1963 he served as co-chairman of the Citizens' Committee for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, formed at President's request to organize public support for the U.S. Senate's ratification of the test-ban treaty, and in 1966 he was appointed chairman of New York Mayor John V. Lindsay's Task Force on Air Pollution.

Rip-off Price Not For Flea-Sized Pockets

By Paula Fredrickson '73

THE BOSTON FLEA MARKET, opening April 18 and operating every Sunday afternoon, will recreate the atmosphere of 19th century Boston on South Market Street read the flier. With three papers afford not to go. I retrieved my own true love at Harvard and together we sojourned to Fanueil Square (right next to Haymarket, another familiar source of Bostonian atmosphere) to see what there was to see.

In keeping with New England's idea of springtime, the weather was at its ghastly best. Soggy shoppers browsed beneath equally soggy wishing to avoid three papers im-cement skies but everyone was minently due, it's an ideal way to already too wet just from the walk from the MTA to care. The various stands offered a variety of goods, ranging from legitimate antique (really beautiful pewterware and crockery at rip-off prices) to stan-dard subculture junkie (rusty pieces of old machines, worn sequin one of them — they'll probably be pocketbooks and esoterically colored and sculptured candles, likewise at anyway.)

rip-off prices) to substandard un-believably worthless junk, useless to even the most compulsive collector (five year old nosedrop bottles, coca-cola key chains, etc., at — yet, of course — rip-off prices). The overall existential feeling, to wax Maileresque, was one of soggy carnial/good karma — a pleasantly "freak" atmosphere to my name, I decided I couldn't afford not to go. I retrieved my own true love at Harvard and together we sojourned to Fanueil Square (right next to Haymarket, another familiar source of Bostonian atmosphere) to find it hard to believe someone in 1880 could expect to charge \$30 for an inoperable coffee grinder and live to tell about it — but for browsers, to browse Bostonians and students wished to avoid three papers im-cement skies but everyone was minently due, it's an ideal way to already too wet just from the walk from the MTA to care. The various stands offered a variety of goods, ranging from legitimate antique (really beautiful pewterware and crockery at rip-off prices) to stan-dard subculture junkie (rusty pieces of old machines, worn sequin one of them — they'll probably be pocketbooks and esoterically colored and sculptured candles, likewise at anyway.)

FILM STUDY

The University Film Study Center and Hampshire College are sponsoring a Summer Institute in film and photography from June 20-July 3, 1971. The Institute will include courses on film making, the teaching of film, the Soviet Cinema, basic and advanced photography, and photography and literature in America. There will be daily lectures, workshops, screenings and seminars. Open screenings and special lectures will be held in the evenings.

Wellesley is a dues-paying member of the University Film Study Center, a non-profit organization which emphasizes the teaching, study and research of film as a humanistic discipline.

Registration for each course is limited and on a first come, first served basis. The closing date for registration is May 15. For further information contact Mr. Robert Garis in the English Department.

PHOTO CONTEST

Hathaway House Bookshop announces that it will hold a photography exhibit and contest for members of the Wellesley College faculty, student body, and administration May 13-May 27 at Hathaway House. Anyone interested in entering photographs in the contest should call Mr. Hale at Hathaway House (235-2830) to register before May 1. Entries are due on or before May 10. Entries may be black or white or color, of any shape and size. Several photographs may be entered as group. The winners will be announced and prizes awarded after the last day of the exhibit. Prizes will be awarded both for photographs considered best by the panel of judges and for those voted best by the general public. The photographs may or may not be offered for sale, according to the wishes of each student. Questions? Call Morrison Torrey 237-9807 or Judy Faris 235-8439.

Depend upon



Camera & Frame Shop
Your complete photo supply headquarters
61 Central St. 235-4456

Wellesley Florist

Flowers for
All Occasions

40 CENTRAL STREET

237-8200

POEMS WANTED

BRADLEY HOUSE PUBLISHING CO. is compiling a book of poems on a you PAY FEE BASIS. For complete free information on how you can become a published poet send your poems to

Bradley House Publishing Co.

P.O. Box 401
Raymond, Maine 04071



New York City... and how to swing it.

The Biltmore puts it together. With our Special STUDENT Rates. Your own pad, right in the middle of everything that makes Fun City everything it is. And everything going on the East Side, West Side and Village is all about 15 minutes away.

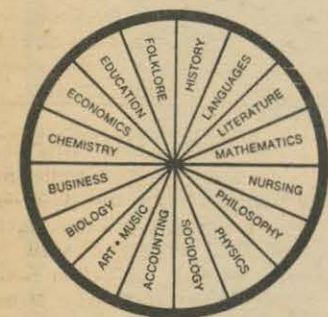
For students, \$15 single, \$21 twin, \$26 triple. For faculty, \$23 single, \$29 twin.

For reservations, call FREE

From anywhere in the Continental U.S.A. ... 800-221-2690
In New York State ... 800-522-6449
New York City (local) ... 340-2776

THE BILTMORE

"A Famous Hotel With Great Tradition"
Madison Avenue at 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017



PICK-A-PROJECT THIS SUMMER

Reach out, expand your world of people and ideas at the University of Pennsylvania Summer Sessions. Over 290 courses, from Archaeology to Zoology, offer credit toward an undergraduate, graduate or professional degree.

For complete information, mail this coupon today.

☐ First Session: May 24 to July 2
☐ Second Session: July 6 to Aug. 13

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

UNIVERSITY of
PENNSYLVANIA



Summer Sessions
Room 15C, College Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104



When you have time to travel, don't spend it all traveling.

Eastern's Air-Shuttle can get you to New York in about an hour.* Flights leave for New York's LaGuardia airport every hour on the hour.* For Newark every hour on the half-hour.*

And now you're guaranteed a seat even though you only pay youth fare.

*Departure times

Boston-LaGuardia (7-10) Boston-Newark (7:30-10:30)



EASTERN
The Wings of Man.

Air-Shuttle and "The Wings of Man" are registered service marks of Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

Music: MIT Symphony Performs at Wellesley

By Wanda A. Lannkenner '72

The M.I.T. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. David Epstein, prepared a program of Ravel, Perle, Epstein, and Beethoven which it performed in the Chapel Tuesday evening, April 13. And considering the interesting and often more than competent performances I heard, it's a shame for anyone to have missed it.

The program began with Ravel's *Rhapsodie Espagnole*. Because my knowledge of him was limited to *Bolero*, I decided to listen to more Ravel before the concert. Several days of listening confirmed my suspicions.

Ravel's music is scattered, unimpressive, full of irritating freak explosions of sound. It is music which at its most listenable—the ballet *Daphnis and Chloe Suite No. 2*—lacks the inner direction and significance to stand up by itself and be consistently and coherently evocative; and which at its most unlistenable—the E major *Sonata for Piano and Violin*—is contrived and ridiculous.

Rhapsodie Espagnole falls somewhere in the middle. The M.I.T. Symphony gave as faithful a performance of this piece as I can imagine; that is, one which didn't obscure its audible musical discontinuity. Except for the first violins, which sounded to me thin and metallic in their high notes and dull in their low ones, the orchestra's sound quality was full and pleasant in all four parts of the piece—*Prelude a la nuit*, *Malaguena*, *Habanera*, and *Feria*.

In both *Habanera* and *Feria* there was a very ragged trumpet, but the wonderfully rich and shaped solo clarinet in *Feria* more than made up for it. Although the orchestra always exploded the way Ravel would have wanted, I found lengthy explosive phrases, like the one which ends *Feria*, to be unshaped in volume, and therefore more assaulting than arresting.

The next two pieces—*Three Movements for Orchestra* (1960) by George Perle and *Ventures—Three*

Pieces for Symphonic Wind Ensemble by the conductor, David Epstein—gave me trouble. Although I can imagine what complex and subtle harmonic structures the scores of these pieces must reveal, all I can go by is what I heard.

And for me, complex and subtle notation didn't become audible design or carry affecting emotional expressivity. When I did get a girm impression, as in the *Prelude* of the Perle, it was of weird factory noises. Yet there was one amusing moment. In the second movement of the Perle, called *Contrasts*, a brief *pizzicato* exchange between two violins sounded positively green, three-eyed, and antennaeed.

The last piece the orchestra played was Beethoven's fifth Piano Concerto (the so-called *Emperor*), with soloist John Buttrick. The first movement, the *Allegro*, contained generally sharply-defined, full, and pleasant orchestral playing.

Although cellos were sometimes ragged, horns either puffy or woozy, and passages of orchestral repetition uncolored, the previously thin and metallic first violins often became full and brilliant. In passages which allowed freedom in *rubato*, Mr. Buttrick was discrete and undistorting, his tone, here and everywhere else in the concerto, pleasant.

Yet the soloist's emotional restraint worked against the necessary luminousness of this movement's more brilliant passages. And I found that same fault repeated in the third movement, whose more-than-human life didn't come across in the piano.

But in the second movement, the *Adagio un poco mosso*, Mr. Buttrick and the orchestra did their finest playing. Although the opening orchestral statement was taken a bit too fast for me, the music didn't seem to sacrifice too much of that almost religious sense of expansion, elevation, and joy which I've come

to think the proper evocation, and which is usually achieved by exploring the limits of a coherent *adagio*.

When the piano entered, it was as the logical result of this preceding sublime statement. By making the grace note of the broken octave almost equivalent in time value to the quarter note on the beat, Mr. Buttrick created a span which was the logical result of that sense of expansion, elevation, and joy which one had just received from the orchestra.

A fast grace note would have trivialized, destroyed the sublime mood. And this choice seemed to me evidence of a sensitive musical intelligence operating.

While this answering piano statement wasn't distorted with too much *rubato*, it was always slightly over-emphatic, and therefore earth-bound. But Mr. Buttrick's second full statement was delicate, clear, and majestic, as was the next orchestral statement of the theme with running piano accompaniment.

The orchestral performance in the third movement, the brilliant *Rondo: Allegro*, was generally sharply defined and pleasant, although there was the same quality problem in the first violins. Here the orchestra's playing approached that more-than-human life which must invade even the quieter passages in some restrained way. Although the opening piano phrase seemed to me not sufficiently delicate and echo-like, Mr. Buttrick's playing was elsewhere lively, if not luminous.

The M.I.T. Symphony Orchestra performed this same program in Carnegie Hall on April 19.



photo by Eric Levenson
Lecherous old General Saintpe enjoys a furtive amour with the maid in Anouilh's farce about love ARDELE, Wellesley College Theatre production to be presented at 8 p.m. in Alumnae Hall on the evenings of April 23-24-25. Shown in the photo are Anthony Mowbray and Vicky Bryan.

APPROACHING THE HOLOCAUST

How to make sense out of a moment in history which seems senseless? Thurs., April 22 has been designated a day of remembrance of the 6 million Jews and others who were martyred under Hitler 30 years ago. David Roskies, a specialist in the Yiddish culture that was thus destroyed, will speak of approaches to the holocaust, Thurs., April 22, 4:15 in 200 Billings.

THE STUDENT ART SHOW

If you're interested in submitting your work for the Student Art Show on Sophomore Father's Weekend, call Melanie Frantz in Cazenove by Fri., April 23.

SOFC GRANTS

Any organization wishing a SOFC grant should submit the proper forms by 5:00 p.m., Thurs., April 29th. These forms are available at the Info Bureau and can also be obtained from Adele Hayutin (235-3425) or Pam Ross (235-9744), Freeman Hall. The requests must be on time and on the proper forms.

LOST

Female Cat, all gray with long-haired tail and white spot on chest, recently spayed. Lost April 12, near Wellesley. If you have seen or heard anything call: 237-3949

Applications, Licenses, etc.
Passport Photos plus Photos For
Custom Photo Frames

BUBERTS

83 Central Street

POPOVER'S

13 Central St.

Take a break

from dorm food

A friendly place

for a meal or snack

EUROPE & ISRAEL

JET TO

Inexpensive flights
throughout the year
Lowest Fares, choice of
1 way or round trip

STUDENT HOLIDAYS

40 EAST 54th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
212-832-6844

COMMUNITY
PLAYHOUSE
NOW! Ends TUESDAY,
April 27

THE
ARISTOCATS

plus Co-Feature
(Eves. Only)
"TRUE GRIT" (8:50)
Complete Shows
at 2 & 7:30
Matinees thru Sun. only

Student discount

We give students a break, with special reduced rates in Hilton Hotels from Boston to Honolulu. (Faculty and graduate school students get a discount too.)

Let us send you a pamphlet listing the Hilton Hotels and Inns that offer special student rates. Also a Hilton Student Identification Card to use whenever you register.

Mail this coupon to Hilton Hotels Corporation, Travel Department, National Sales Division, 9880 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90210.

We want to make it easy for you to come visit the Hiltons. **X**

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

College _____ Class of 19 _____

HILTON HOTELS

RICHARD BRAUTIGAN



THE ABORTION:

An Historical Romance of 1966

This novel is about the romantic possibilities
of a public library in California

JUST PUBLISHED
\$5.95; TOUCHSTONE PAPERBACK, \$1.95
SIMON AND SCHUSTER